Mr. John Wilkins

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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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THOUGHTS upon the Mode of EDUCATION proper in a Republic.

THE buſineſs of education has acquired a new complexion by the independence of our country.---- The form of government we have aſſumed, has created a new claſs of duties to every American. It becomes us, therfore, to examine our former habits upon this ſubject, and in laying the foundation for nurſeries of wiſe and good men, to adapt our modes of teaching to the peculiar form of our government.

The firſt remark that I ſhall make upon this ſubject is, that an education in our own, is to be preferred to an education in a foreign country. The principle of patriotiſm ſtands in need of the reinforcement of *prejudice*, and it is well known that our ſtrongeſt prejudices in favor of our country are formed in the firſt one and twenty years of our lives. The policy of the Lacedemonians is well worthy of our imitation. When Antipater demanded fifty of their children as hoſtages for the fulfilment of a diſtant engagement, thoſe wiſe republicans refuſed to comply with his demand, but readily offered him double the number of their adult citizens, whoſe habits and prejudices could not be ſhaken by reſiding in a foreign country. Paſſing by, in this place, the advantages to the community from the early attachment of youth to the laws and conſtitution of their country, I ſhall only remark, that young men who have trodden the paths of ſcience together, or have joined in the ſame ſports, whether of ſwimming, ſkeating, fiſhing or hunting, generally feel, through life, ſuch ties to each other, as add greatly to the obligations of mutual benevolence.

I conceive the education of our youth in this country to be peculiarly neceſſary in Pennſylvania, while our citizens are compoſed of the natives of ſo many different kingdoms in Europe. Our ſchools of learning, by producing one general and uniform ſyſtem of education, will render the maſs of the people more homogeneous, and thereby fit them more eaſily for uniform and peaceable government

I proceed, in the next place, to enquire, what mode of education we ſhall adopt ſo as to ſecure to the ſtate all the advantages that are to be derived from the proper inſtruction of youth; and here I beg leave to remark that the only foundation for a uſeful education in a republic is to be laid in RELIGION. Without this, there can be no virtue, and without virtue there can be no liberty, and liberty is the object and life of all republican governments.

Such is my veneration for every religion that reveals the attributes of the Deity, or a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, that I had rather ſee the opinions of Confucius or Mahomed inculcated upon our youth, than ſee them grow up wholly devoid of a ſyſtem of religious principles. But the religion I mean to recommend in this place, is the religion of JESUS CHRIST.

It is foreign to my purpoſe to hint at the arguments which eſtabliſh the truth of the Chriſtian revelation. My only buſineſs is to declare, that all its doctrines and precepts are calculated to promote the happineſs of ſociety, and the ſafety and well being of civil government. A Chriſtian cannot fail of being a republican. The hiſtory of the creation of man, and of the relation of our ſpecies to each other by birth, which is recorded in the Old Teſtament, is the beſt refutation that can be given to the divine right of kings, and the ſtrongeſt argument that can be uſed in favor of the original and natural equality of all mankind. A Chriſtian, I ſay again, cannot fail of being a republican, for every precept of the goſpel inculcates thoſe degrees of humility, ſelf-denial, and brotherly kindneſs, which are directly oppoſed to the pride of monarchy and the pageantry of a court. A Chriſtian cannot fail of being uſeful to the republic, for his religion teacheth him that no man "liveth to himſelf." And laſtly, a Chriſtian cannot fail of being wholly inoffenſive, for his religion teacheth him, in all things to do to others what he would wiſh, in like circumſtances, they ſhould do to him.

I am aware that I diſſent from one of thoſe paradoxical opinions with which modern times abound; that it is improper to fill the minds of youth with religious prejudices of any kind, and that they ſhould be left to chooſe their own principles, after they are arrived at an age in which they are capable of judging for themſelves. Could we preſerve the mind in childhood and youth a perfect blank, this plan of education would have more to recommend it; but this we know to be impoſſible. The human mind runs as naturally into principles as it does after facts. It ſubmits with difficulty to reſtraints or partial diſcoveries which are impoſed upon it in the infancy of reaſon. Hence the impatience of children to be informed upon all ſubjects that relate to the inviſible world. But I beg leave to aſk, why ſhould we purſue a different plan of education with reſpect to religion from that which we purſue in teaching the arts and ſciences? Do we leave our youth to acquire ſyſtems of geography, philoſophy or politics, till they have arrived at an age in which they are capable of judging for themſelves? We do not. I claim no more then for religion, than for the other ſciences, and I add further, that if our youth are diſpoſed after they are of age to think for themſelves, a knowledge of one ſyſtem will be the beſt means of of conducting them in a free enquiry into other ſyſtems of religion, juſt as an acquaintance with one ſyſtem of philoſophy is the beſt introduction to the ſtudy of all the other ſyſtems in the world.

I muſt beg leave upon this ſubject to go one ſtep further. In order more effectually to ſecure to our youth the advantages of a religious education, it is neceſſary to impoſe upon them the doctrines and diſcipline of a particular church. Man is naturally an ungovernable animal, and obſervations on particular ſocieties and countries will reach us that when we add the reſtraints of eccleſiaſtical, to thoſe of domeſtic and civil government, we produce, in him, the higheſt degrees of order and virtue. That faſhionable liberality which refuſes to aſſociate with any one ſect of Chriſtians is ſeldom uſeful to itſelf, or to ſociety, and may fitly be compared to the unprofitable bravery of a ſoldier, who waſtes his valour in ſolitary enterpriſes, without the aid or effect of military aſſociations. Far be it from me to recommend the doctrines or modes of worſhip of any one denomination of Chriſtians. I only recommend to the perſons entruſted with the education of youth, to inculcate upon them a ſtrict conformity to that mode of worſhip which is moſt agreeable to their conſciences, or the inclinations of their parents.

(To be continued.)

To the Printers of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE ſeen, with ſatisfaction, ſome tendencies to economy ariſing among us. The time indeed is come, when it behoveth every friend of this country to take an active part in promoting its intereſts. Look around to ſome neighbouring ſtates, and mark the conſequences of want of foreſight. Thoſe neceſſities, which timely care might prevent or ſurmount, may be nurſed by imprudence to an obſtinate maturity, that will baffle all the efforts of reaſon, law and government; and if ever theſe ſalutary reſtraints ſhould be diſſolved or relaxed, thoſe difficulties, from which we have lately emerged, are light, in compariſon to what we ſhould then have to fear. Would you ſhun the effect, avoid the cauſe: you cannot ſubvert the laws of nature, and ſuſpend the effect, after you have ſuffered the cauſe to operate. Will you forbid the leaf to ſhake before the wind, or the tow to blaze at the touch of the flame? Poverty will infallibly purſue the ſteps of extravagance; and breach of faith muſt follow poverty. Every individual, who has ſubmitted to government, is entitled to demand its power, to enforce the performance of thoſe contracts which its laws have ſanctioned. If ever inſolvency ſhould become general, it muſt call for general compulſion; and general compulſion will incite general reſiſtance. Thus the greateſt of all evils that can befal a people, appears, without any extravagant ſuppoſition, to ariſe, by natural ſteps, from a prodigal neglect of economy.

But why awaken our fears of evils that may never happen? Becauſe this appears the ſureſt means to prevent them. Seaſonable apprehenſions of dangers, againſt which we have in our hands the materials to fortify ourſelves, can be attended with no evil, and may be productive of the happieſt effects. But, by an indolent diſregard of them, they may grow too ſtrong to be reſiſted, and may work our ruin. Alas! I talk in vain. In all ſenſible things men have ever been ruled by their feelings, not their judgments; and have never yet been reformed but by the hand of affliction.

Thoſe gentlemen, who, under the name of the Patriotic Convention, have undertaken the guardianſhip of the county of Waſhington, deſerve the countenance and I hope the confidence of the public. The cauſe they have engaged in, is important and meritorious: let their exertions be correſpondent. As they have taken upon them to ſpeak the ſenſe of that county on public meaſures; let them take care that their voice expreſs the ſentiments of their conſtituents. They can only be uſeful by acquiring and maintaining the confidence of the people. It is influence, and not authority that they can poſſeſs. Their exiſtence depends upon popular opinion, and if ever they ſpeak a language different from that of the people, they return back to themſelves, a few unſupported individuals, incapable of truſt, and meriting neglect. With reſpect to thoſe meaſures of economy, which they have recommended, let them remember that the eyes of the people are upon their conduct. Common charity will induce us to believe them ſincere, but their actions will remove ſuſpicion. For the greater part of their influence muſt ariſe from their example. Let them be patterns of that patriotiſm they have profeſſed; and if their endeavours are not followed with ſucceſs, they will at leaſt deſerve it. But if ever their private example ſhould contradict their public profeſſions, the meaſures, indeed, can never be contemptible, but the men will be ſufficiently ridiculous.

We owe much to thoſe gentlemen for pointing out the way: let us not be ſo ungrateful to their care, as not to follow it. Their labours are vain if we do not improve by them. But the true way to reform, is to remove temptation. Let us make thoſe ſacrifices, which our intereſts demands, as light as poſſible, by inventing ſubſtitutes for thoſe indulgencies which we ought to refrain. One article of luxury, juſtly reprobated, is foreign liquors. I ſhall not pretend to gueſs what annual ſum this article may coſt us; but almoſt every farthing of it ought to be ſaved to this country. I am perſuaded, a careful attention to the manufacture of our own whiſky, and laying in ſuch ſtores of it as as might allow time to mellow its relith, would ſupply us with a ſpirit, almoſt, if not altogether, as palatable, as that to which we give ſo unfavorable a preference. But while foreign ſpirits only are faſhionable, our diſtillers have no inducement to make experiments in improvement: and we think it not worth while to lay up what nobody regards. I do not know that we have yet attempted to tranſport London porter into this country; but I am ſure, we have it in our power to make a beer, that may leave it no object of envy to us. I have ſeen pretty good beer in the town of Pittſburgh, and lately excellent beer in the town of Waſhington. Our ſoil would produce barley in abundance, and I have often wondered it is not cultivated. There is not a farmer in this country, that might not have beer in his houſe, and it is an article that would add greatly to the comfort of his table. The culture of gardens and orchards ought to be an object of attention to every farmer, and employ his early care. Thoſe only who have felt the uſe and the want of theſe advantages, can judge of their importance. Cyder is a more wholeſome and palatable beverage, than a more ſpiritous compoſition. Cherries mingled with the whiſky would improve its flavour, and an excellent ſpirit may be drawn from the peach. The uſe of theſe fruits too, in their natural ſtate, together with the productions of a garden, would be wholeſome concomitants to animal food, conſtitute an agreeable variety in our tables, and make the ſettlers from the other ſide the mountain forget that they have moved from home. There is another article of luxury, in which we may ſtart more equally with our fellow citizens.---We have been informed, that a gentleman from France has lately introduced, near Philadelphia, the culture of the vine, and entertains high expectations of its ſucceſs. Should that become general, and correſpond to the hopes of that gentleman, we ſhould vie with any nation in the means of comfortable ſubſiſtence.

But it will be aſked, how theſe incitements to luxury are conſiſtent with thoſe complaints of extravagance, and alarming motives to economy with which I ſet out. It is eaſy to anſwer, that the diſtinction is obvious between that ſpecies of luxury which tends to the ornament and improvement of our farms, and the comfort and variety of our tables, and which ſeeks its ſatisfaction only from our own reſources; and that ſorts of luxury, which exhauſts our own property and renders us dependent upon others for our gratifications. The firſt ſort promotes and rewards induſtry: the other, though it eventually puniſhes, undoubtedly inclines to indolence. The firſt renders our country a reſidence comfortable to ourſelves, and deſirable to others: the ſecond renders it a contemptible

a preference to every other country, where people are more frugal and more industrious. If we indulge ourselves only in luxuries, which we can create among ourselves, we are still our own masters, and independent of all the world. But if we accustom ourselves to luxuries, which we can derive only from others, we live at their mercy, and as dependent upon them as a lame man upon his crutch. The one, by enabling us to live on the commodities of others, leads us to poverty. The other, by multiplying our own, removes the temptation to purchase from others. It is our interest to increase this species of luxury, as it tends to increase the comfort, and, consequently, to increase the population of this country.

It is indeed of high consequence to the prosperity of this country to multiply our conveniences and means of subsistence, and hold out as many temptations as possible, to induce strangers to come among us. The more we can ornament and improve our farms, the more they will be objects of desire to strangers; and every new settler adds to the permanent value of our property, by diminishing the proportion it bears to our population. Every settler brings with him his skill, his strength and his property; and adds to our stock of wisdom, labour and wealth. He also gives a new spring to our internal commerce. Every settler must purchase from us the articles of his subsistence, for one year, or for such time as he must wait, till he derive it from the soil. This multiplied by four, at least, or by six, the number in a family, and that by the number of families, will make a considerable annual revenue to this country, which must be paid in money, or in useful labour; for we ought to take care that it be of the useful kind, & encourage none other.

It is our interest, in every respect, to make this country desirable. Strangers complain of the poverty of our subsistence, and the meanness of our habitations. We have many natural disadvantages; let us not add to these terrors by our own indolence. Why is the country on the other side the mountains preferable to this as a residence? Because they have had longer time to subdue the difficulties of a young settlement. Let us, by vigorous exertions, hasten to put ourselves on a level with them. The natural means are equally in our power, and the same labour will produce the same effects. We complain, that we have no spur to industry, because we have no vent for our produce. If this complaint be well founded, it will not long be so; but give it all the weight you can, it is no excuse for indolence. If we can not exchange the fruits of our industry for the commodities of others we may by our industry procure similar commodities of our own. To live comfortably is the object of our desire; and is it less comfortable to find our conveniencies among ourselves, than to go to seek them among others. Every man ought to be ashamed to complain of want of external trade, as a spur to industry, who has a garden to form, an orchard to plant, or a house to build.

The meanness of our habitations is an inconvenience, which time, and our own care, may easily remove. Squared logs will make a comfortable and decent house. In many places of the country, there are stones, to make a more handsome and durable one; or, if we reject the one, and cannot command the other, brick may be in our power, if we will bestow the proper pains. I have heard it seriously questioned, whether good brick could be made on this side the mountains. This doubt must have sprung from several unskilful attempts that have been made; but examine the bricks of which the garrison is composed. If private operations have not yet so well succeeded as this public work, it must be for want of equal skill or care: for nature knows no distinction. I think the time is not distant, when we shall see good brick houses rise on farms in the western country, also Mr. Thomas Parkison, near the mouth of Pigeon creek, has lately set an example of industry and taste, which I hope will be imitated by many of his fellow citizens.

I see one obstruction to the improvement of this country, of a pernicious nature: an unsettled disposition in the inhabitants. They take this for a resting place or half way house; and think it vain to waste their labour in making improvements here, because, next year they shall go down the river. This has an ill effect upon their morals also. People are not so careful to acquire respect and credit as if they believed they would spend their lives here. But are they sure, in the mean time, some circumstance will not turn out to induce them to do so? Would they not then repent of every day they neglected? Or if they were to employ their labour in ornamenting and improving their farms, would not a higher price and readier sale reward them, when they left those farms to others? Let them reflect on their own feelings when they came first into this country, and think whether a good house and a good improvement, would not have struck their eye very forcibly, and created a wish to be the owner of such possessions, rather than others without these advantages.

A native of Ireland had taken his passage from hence to Britain, in a ship, which in the channel was attacked by a violent storm. He sat in the cabin with great composure, and to the people, who expressed their surprise, that he could be so easy, while the ship was in such danger, he calmly replied, what is that to me, I am but a passenger. Let every man in this country think its property connected with his own, and each dependent upon the other. Let him believe himself at home, and strive to make it as comfortable as possible. Let him not consider this country as a thoroughfare to a better; but as itself one of the best: such a conviction would soon make it so. Nature has given us the means of prosperity, let us employ our labour, to make them effectual. Let us call forth our own resources into operation, and thus shall we remove the temptation to desire those of others. But if we will continue to subsist on the labour of others, undoubtedly we must pay for them; this will create a constant drain, which we cannot long supply; and poverty, with all the subsequent train of ills, must punish our imprudence. Let it be impressed on the mind of every inhabitant of this country, that an idle and extravagant use of foreign luxuries will be its ruin; and that it wants nothing but industry and economy to ensure its prosperity.

CENSOR.

The SUBSCRIBER.

NUMBER XV.

ADVICE to YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

(Continued from our last.)

YOU will no sooner make your appearance in life, according to your station, than you will be caressed by a number of young fellows, who make gaity and dissipation their only pursuits: they will consider you as a prize, if they divert you from your former regular life, and make you as abandoned as themselves: they will allure you to participate of all the pernicious pleasures of the place. Shun such insnarers as a pestilence; they care's but to destroy; their irregularities are but of short duration; their constitutions, unable to sustain, soon yield to repeated vigils at the shrine of Bacchus, or the altar of Venus.

There is another sett of men still more pernicious than those, as they have most of the fatal allurements in common with the others, united to their villainous designs upon your pocket, nay, your fortune. These are the gentlemen who live, at least in a great measure, by play, and who, having no other pursuit, are desirous at most games beyond the bounds of honesty. A young man, just started, and inexperienced in the wiles of mankind, is their darling object. It is difficult to point out to you the immediate index of these vultures, as their external appearance imposes them upon you for gentlemen, and their address is polite, even to a fault. Their fawning behaviour will indeed, in some measure distinguish them, and their conversation may, through their ignorance, serve as another beacon. The only rule I can give you to avoid the snares of impostors is, never to play for any sum, the loss of which can give you a moment's uneasiness.

Besides the danger you run of being cheated by gamesters, as they are professed soldiers of fortune, they think it incumbent on them, upon every occasion, to vindicate what they call their honour; and as it is a feather in their cap to have a quarrel with a real gentleman, they frequently go in search of disputes, to display their valour. Gaming indeed furnishes them with too many opportunities of shewing their false courage, and unless you let them defraud you with impunity, they insist upon cutting your throat for detecting them.

Now I am on the subject of quarelling, let me give you a few thoughts upon what is called the point of honor. Although you may be an excellent swordsman or buffer, let not your skill betray you into a desire of exhibiting it. A quarrelsome man is the bane of society; he is shunned and despised. If ever you are so unfortunate as to be engaged in a quarrel, by receiving an affront that you cannot, as a gentleman, put up with, acquit yourself like a man of honor. Courage in a man, like virtue in a woman, must not even be suspected.

Be extremely on your guard against vanity, the common failing of inexperienced youth. And determine at all events, and however disagreeable it may be to you in some respects, and for some time to keep the most distinguished and fashionable company of the place you are in, either for their rank or learning. This gives you credentials to the best companies, wherever you go.

As you may probably appear in a military capacity, your honor will be placed in a more conspicuous point of view than in private life. I make no doubt of your performing your duty as an officer in the field, or as a gentleman in the camp; I would only caution you not to let the thirst of glory, in the first instance, carry you beyond the bounds of your duty, but to obey, strictly obey, your superiors. With respect to your brother officers, always treat them with that civility and respect due to their rank; and though you may discover many of them much inferior to you in understanding and literature, let not your superiority, upon any occasion, betray you into a contempt of their abilities, and carefully avoid sarcastic raillery, carried beyond the point of politeness.

If you should chance to be placed in civil life in any department of the state, make yourself perfectly acquainted with the nature of your office. Here you will probably have an opportunity of calling forth all your genius, all your most useful learning. It is necessary for you to be thoroughly acquainted with the constitution of your country: this is a knowledge of the most extensive nature; a master of science, of diligence, of reflexion, without which no senator can possibly be fit for his office. It is also necessary that the magistrate should understand his business; and have not only the will, but the power also, (under which must be included the knowledge) of administering legal and effectual justice. Else, when he has mistaken his authority, through passion, through ignorance, or absurdity, he will be the object of contempt from his inferiors, and censure from those to whom he is accountable for his conduct. Beware of the violence of party; and let not your interest or connections blast your judgment.

A polite fine young gentleman may be religious. There are a multitude of those who pass both on the world and on themselves, for polite gentlemen, who look upon religion as a topic below their notice. But give me leave to say, that no gentleman of sense will speak of it with contempt. Religion, strictly speaking, means that worship which men, from a sense of duty, pay to that Being unto whom they owe their existence, with all those blessings and benefits which attend it.

As I have reason to believe you will be inclined to hand down, in a direct line, your family to posterity, the choice of a wife is a subject you should very seriously think upon, as from thence will spring all your future good or ill; and it is an action in which, like a stratagem in war, a man can err but once. I shall say nothing about beauty, as that must be a partial consideration in your own eyes; but let it not dazzle them so far as to blind you to her blemishes. Good sense and good humour are the two greatest virtues, after chastity, a wife can possess. As to age, I apprehend I need not caution you; she should not be older than yourself; and as to family, I would not have it inferior. Though you certainly will not object to a good fortune, let it be the least part of your consideration.

At a proper time marry, and never think of gratifying those desires, which God has implanted for the wisest and kindest purposes, in a manner that will prevent these purposes from being accomplished. If concubinage, or whoredom, has been allowed in some parts of the world, in times long since past, it has been prohibited in all Christian nations, because it has been found, by experience, to be destructive to order, and greatly destructive to the well-being of mankind in general.

Let me, therefore, conjure you to beware of temptations and resist their first assault. If you let them get the first footing, they will advance fast upon you; it is an easy passage from the eye to the heart: you may call up your reason, and look most other temptations in the face, but flight is the surest method to conquer this.

He who gets himself into the occasion of temptation, and he who avoids it, act upon a very different footing. The first acts the part of a devil upon himself, becoming his own tempter, and then demands no less than a miracle to save him. The second asks help in dangers he does not seek, but to which his lawful calling exposes him; and God's goodness will never desert this man.

If you are in earnest to endeavour to overcome your passions, you must begin with the practice of self denial in small things. He who cannot get the better of his curiosity, by refusing to be introduced to a handsome young woman of ill fame, will scarce afterwards conquer himself so far, as not to make her visits in private; the consequences of which may be foreseen with half an eye. But if you cannot make a thorough resolution, take the advice of St. Paul, and marry.

(To be continued.)

Messieurs Scull & Boyd,

A WRITER in your paper, (just come to hand) of the 20th of January last, who signs himself A FARMER, designates the member from Westmoreland county who gave his vote against the receiving certificates in the patenting of land under the old office rights; and as I am the only one of those members who gave such vote, he doubtless alludes to me. Now, it is a principle of representation, that the represen-

s you are to every other country, where people are more frugal and more industrious. If we indulge ourselves only in luxuries, which we can create among ourselves, we are still our own masters, and independent of all the world. But if we accustom ourselves to luxuries which we can derive only from others, we fall at their mercy, and as dependent upon them as a lame man upon his crutch. The one, by enabling us to live on the commodities of others, leads us to poverty. The other, by multiplying our own, removes the temptation to purchase from others. It is our interest to increase this species of luxury, as it tends to increase the comfort, and, consequently, to increase the population of this country.

It is indeed of high consequence to the prosperity of this country to multiply our conveniences and means of subsistence, and hold out as many temptations as possible, to induce strangers to come among us. The more we can ornament and improve our farms, the more they will be objects of desire to strangers: and every new settler adds to the permanent value of our property, by diminishing the proportion it bears to our population. Every settler brings with him his skill, his strength and his property; and adds to our stock of wisdom, labour and wealth. He also gives a new spring to our internal commerce. Every settler must purchase from us the articles of his subsistence, for one year, or for such time as he must wait, till he derive it from the soil. This multiplied by four, at least, or by six, the number in a family, and that by the number of families, will make a considerable annual revenue to this country, which must be paid in money, or in useful labour; for we ought to take care that it be of the useful kind, & encourage none other.

It is our interest, in every respect, to make this country desirable. Strangers complain of the poverty of our subsistence, and the meanness of our habitations. We have many natural disadvantages: let us not add to these terrors by our own indolence. Why is the country on the other side the mountains preferable to this as a residence? Because they have had longer time to subdue the difficulties of a young settlement. Let us, by vigorous exertions, hasten to put ourselves on a level with them. The natural means are equally in our power, and the same labour will produce the same effects. We complain, that we have no spur to industry, because we have no vent for our produce. If this complaint be well founded, it will not long be so; but give it all the weight you can, it is no excuse for indolence. If we can not exchange the fruits of our industry for the commodities of others we may by our industry procure similar commodities of our own. To live comfortably is the object of our desire; and is it less comfortable to find our conveniencies among ourselves, than to go to seek them among others. Every man ought to be ashamed to complain of want of external trade, as a spur to industry, who has a garden to form, an orchard to plant, or a house to build.

The meanness of our habitations is an inconvenience, which time, and our own care, may easily remove. Squared logs will make a comfortable and decent house. In many places of the country, there are stones, to make a more handsome and durable one; or, if we reject the one, and cannot command the other, brick may be in our power, if we will bestow the proper pains. I have heard it seriously questioned, whether good brick could be made on this side the mountains. This doubt must have sprung from several unskilful attempts that have been made; but examine the bricks of which the garrison is composed. If private operations have not yet so well succeeded as this public work, it must be for want of equal skill or care: for nature knows no distinction. I think the time is not distant, when we shall see good brick houses rise on farms in the western country, also Mr. Thomas Parkison, near the mouth of Pigeon creek, has lately set an example of industry and taste, which I hope will be imitated by many of his fellow citizens.

I see one obstruction to the improvement of this country, of a pernicious nature: an unsettled disposition in the inhabitants. They take this for a resting place or half way house; and think it vain to waste their labour in making improvements here, because, next year they shall go down the river. This has an ill effect upon their morals also. People are not so careful to acquire respect and credit as if they believed they would spend their lives here. But are they sure, in the mean time, some circumstance will not turn out to induce them to do so? Would they not then repent of every day they neglected? Or if they were to employ their labour in ornamenting and improving their farms, would not a higher price and readier sale reward them, when they left those farms to others? Let them reflect on their own feelings when they came first into this country, and think whether a good house and a good improvement, would not have struck their eye very forcibly, and created a wish to be the owner of such possessions, rather than others without these advantages.

A native of Ireland had taken his passage from hence to Britain, in a ship, which in the channel was attacked by a violent storm. He sat in the cabin with great composure, and to the people, who expressed their surprise, that he could be so easy, while the ship was in such danger, he calmly replied, what is that to me, I am but a passenger. Let every man in this country think its property connected with his own, and each dependent upon the other. Let him believe himself at home, and strive to make it as comfortable as possible. Let him not consider this country as a thoroughfare to a better: but as itself one of the best: such a conviction would soon make it so. Nature has given us the means of prosperity, let us employ our labour, to make them effectual. Let us call forth our own resources into operation, and thus shall we remove the temptation to desire those of others. But if we will continue to subsist on the labour of others, undoubtedly we must pay for them; this will create a constant drain, which we cannot long supply; and poverty, with all the subsequent train of ills, must punish our imprudence. Let it be impressed on the mind of every inhabitant of this country, that an idle and extravagant use of foreign luxuries will be its ruin; and that it wants nothing but industry and economy to ensure its prosperity.

CENSOR.

The SUBSCRIBER.

NUMBER XV.

ADVICE to YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

(Continued from our last.)

YOU will no sooner make your appearance in life, according to your station, than you will be caressed by a number of young fellows, who make gaity and dissipation their only pursuits: they will consider you as a prize, if they divert you from your former regular life, and make you as abandoned as themselves: they will allure you to participate of all the pernicious pleasures of the place. Shun such insnarers as a pestilence; they care's but to destroy; their irregularities are but of short duration; their constitutions, unable to sustain, soon yield to repeated vigils at the shrine of Bacchus, or the altar of Venus.

There is another sett of men still more pernicious than those, as they have most of the fatal ailments in common with the others, united to their villainous designs upon your pocket, nay, your fortune. These are the gentlemen who live, at least in a great measure, by play, and who, having no other pursuit, are dextrous at most games beyond the bounds of honesty. A young man, just started, and inexperienced in the wiles of mankind, is their darling object. It is difficult to point out to you the immediate index of these vultures, as their external appearance imposes them upon you for gentlemen, and their address is polite, even to a fault. Their fawning behaviour will indeed, in some measure distinguish them, and their conversation may, through their ignorance, serve as another beacon. The only rule I can give you to avoid the snares of impostors is, never to play for any sum, the loss of which can give you a moment's uneasiness.

Besides the danger you run of being cheated by gamesters, as they are professed soldiers of fortune, they think it incumbent on them, upon every occasion, to vindicate what they call their honour; and as it is a feather in their cap to have a quarrel with a real gentleman, they frequently go in search of disputes, to display their valour. Gaming indeed furnishes them with too many opportunities of shewing their false courage, and unless you let them defraud you with impunity, they insist upon cutting your throat for detecting them.

Now I am on the subject of quarelling, let me give you a few thoughts upon what is called the point of honor. Although you may be an excellent swordsman or buffer, let not your skill betray you into a desire of exhibiting it. A quarrelsome man is the bane of society; he is shunned and despised. If ever you are so unfortunate as to be engaged in a quarrel, by receiving an affront that you cannot, as a gentleman, put up with, acquit yourself like a man of honor. Courage in a man, like virtue in a woman, must not even be suspected.

Be extremely on your guard against vanity, the common failing of inexperienced youth. And determine at all events, and however disagreeable it may be to you in some respects, and for some time to keep the most distinguished and fashionable company of the place you are in, either for their rank or learning. This gives you credentials to the best companies, wherever you go.

As you may probably appear in a military capacity, your honor will be placed in a more conspicuous point of view than in private life. I make no doubt of your performing your duty as an officer in the field, or as a gentleman in the camp; I would only caution you not to let the thirst of glory, in the first instance, carry you beyond the bounds of your duty, but to obey, strictly obey, your superiors. With respect to your brother officers, always treat them with that civility and respect due to their rank; and though you may discover many of them much inferior to you in understanding and literature, let not your superiority, upon any occasion, betray you into a contempt of their abilities, and carefully avoid sarcastic raillery, carried beyond the point of politeness.

If you should chance to be placed in civil life in any department of the state, make yourself perfectly acquainted with the nature of your office. Here you will probably have an opportunity of calling forth all your genius, all your most useful learning. It is necessary for you to be thoroughly acquainted with the constitution of your country: this is a knowledge of the most extensive nature; a matter of science, of diligence, of reflexion, without which no senator can possibly be fit for his office. It is also necessary that the magistrate should understand his business; and have not only the will, but the power also, (under which must be included the knowledge) of administering legal and effectual justice. Else, when he has mistaken his authority, through passion, through ignorance, or absurdity, he will be the object of contempt from his inferiors, and censure from those to whom he is accountable for his conduct. Beware of the violence of party; and let not your interest or connections blast your judgment.

A polite fine young gentleman may be religious. There are a multitude of those who pass both on the world and on themselves, for polite gentlemen, who look upon religion as a topic below their notice. But give me leave to say, that no gentleman of sense will speak of it with contempt. Religion, strictly speaking, means that worship which men, from a sense of duty, pay to that Being unto whom they owe their existence, with all those blessings and benefits which attend it.

As I have reason to believe you will be inclined to hand down, in a direct line, your family to posterity, the choice of a wife is a subject you should very seriously think upon, as from thence will spring all your future good or ill; and it is an action in which, like a stratagem in war, a man can err but once. I shall say nothing about beauty, as that must be a partial consideration in your own eyes; but let it not dazzle them so far as to blind you to her blemishes. Good sense and good humour are the two greatest virtues, after chastity, a wife can possess. As to age, I apprehend I need not caution you; she should not be older than yourself; and as to family, I would not have it inferior. Though you certainly will not object to a good fortune, let it be the least part of your consideration.

At a proper time marry, and never think of gratifying those desires, which God has implanted for the wisest and kindest purposes, in a manner that will prevent these purposes from being accomplished. If concubinage, or whoredom, has been allowed in some parts of the world, in times long since past, it has been prohibited in all Christian nations, because it has been found, by experience, to be destructive to order, and greatly destructive to the well-being of mankind in general.

Let me, therefore, conjure you to beware of temptations and resist their first assault. If you let them get the first footing, they will advance fast upon you; it is an easy passage from the eye to the heart: you may call up your reason, and look most other temptations in the face, but flight is the surest method to conquer this.

He who gets himself into the occasion of temptation, and he who avoids it, act upon a very different footing. The first acts the part of a devil upon himself, becoming his own tempter, and then demands no less than a miracle to save him. The second asks help in dangers he does not seek, but to which his lawful calling exposes him; and God's goodness will never desert this man.

If you are in earnest to endeavour to overcome your passions, you must begin with the practice of self denial in small things. He who cannot get the better of his curiosity, by refusing to be introduced to a handsome young woman of ill fame, will scarce afterwards conquer himself so far, as not to make her visits in private; the consequences of which may be foreseen with half an eye. But if you cannot make a thorough resolution, take the advice of St. Paul, and marry.

(To be continued.)

Messieurs Scull & Boyd,

A WRITER in your paper, (just come to hand) of the 20th of January last, who signs himself A FARMER, designates the member from Westmoreland county who gave his vote against the receiving certificates in the patenting of land under the old office rights; and as I am the only one of those members who gave such vote, he doubtless alludes to me. Now, it is a principle of representation, that the represen-

tative is bound by the inſtructions of thoſe whom he repreſents, and therefore I approve his idea that the people of Weſtmoreland, if they are diſſatisfied with my vote, ſhould ſend forward their inſtructions to the contrary, that in any future diſcuſſion of the caſe I may be bound by them. At the ſame time they ought to be certain that they underſtand their own intereſt, and that they do not deſtroy the influence of their repreſentative in the houſe, and diſgrace themſelves.—— To judge well on this ſubject of certificates it is neceſſary to comprehend the whole ſyſtem of the finances of the ſtate, which no man in a corner, without having all the advantages of information, can be ſuppoſed to do.

I obſerve alſo that it is the undiſputed right of every man to ſpeak freely his ſentiments of public meaſures, and to canvaſs the policy of the votes of his repreſentatives: but to aſſert or to inſinuate, without being able to eſtabliſh the fact that his repreſentative has given his vote from a baſe or unworthy motive he has no right to do.

This writer, therefore, who inſinuates that I have ſold the good will of my country for *ſtockholders beef*, ought to be able to ſhew ſome act in private life which may induce a preſumption that in public life, I am capable of diſhonеſty. Now, if he has it in his power to eſtabliſh one act unvirtuous or unjuſt againſt me, I will forgive him. In the mean time I take the liberty to ſay, he is a *Raſcal*, and by his language diſcovers himſelf to be unworthy the notice of a gentleman.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Old Indian Queen, Philadelphia,
February 19, 1787.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

To the PEOPLE of PITTSBURGH.

THERE are thoſe who tell me that many of you are greatly diſſatisfied with my having repreſented you in the houſe of aſſembly, as *Chriſtians* only, and not of any particular ſect; and with my having propoſed the taking a charter of incorporation of our church, without any diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of Epiſcopalian, Preſbyterian, or otherwiſe. Now I am of the Chriſtian faith as you are; but with reſpect to mode of church government, or mode of worſhip, they are with me of no moment. Having the ſame good opinion of your underſtanding that I have of my own, I had believed you would have thought likewiſe. I had hoped that ſeated on the utmoſt verge of the inhabited globe, and ſeparated from the Old World by a great mountain, you would have taken up things on the firſt principles, and eſtabliſhed a church like thoſe in the time of the firſt apoſtles, diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Chriſtian* only, and have left it to divines in future times, to diſpute, as they now do, about thoſe of *Sayſtor Epheſus*, whether you were Preſbyterian or Epiſcopal.

But ſince this cannot be, ſo far as I can accompliſh it, you ſhall have your wiſh in all things. If it is your deſire that a church be incorporated under the name of *Preſbyterian*, you will ſignify it by inſtructions to that effect, and I ſhall obey them. It will alſo be neceſſary that you tranſmit me a liſt of the names of truſtees, for I do not know who are Preſbyterians amongſt you, at leaſt with certainty, and would not wiſh to take upon me in theſe eccleſiaſtical affairs, which are of a nature extremely delicate, more than is abſolutely neceſſary.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Old Indian Queen, Philadelphia,
February 19, 1787.

American Occurrences.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.

As ſoon as the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-York was organized by the attendance of a quorum in both ſenate and aſſembly, the following important queſtion was debated in the aſſembly, and carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 36 members to 9, viz. Whether the houſe approve of the conduct of the governor in not convening the legiſlature when thereunto required by Congreſs? The ſenate appears to have been unanimous in their approbation, though it is not certain that the queſtion was agitated at all in that branch of the legiſlature. For in their anſwer to the governor's addreſs, they declare that "your excellency may be aſſured that we conceive your conduct in not convening the legiſlature, to re-conſider a ſubject which had ſo lately been decided, to have been perfectly proper, and is a new inſtance of your regard to the conſtitution, and the right of free deliberation."

Feb. 14. We learn from the eaſtward, that general Lincoln is diſmiſſing the troops under his command, having totally routed and diſperſed the inſurgents, except about 100 men, who, under their leader Shays, have fled for refuge into New-Hampſhire; and that the general court of Maſſachuſetts is convened, and about adopting the neceſſary meaſures to ſecure the public peace and good order in future.

His excellency Richard Caſwell, and the honorable Alexander Martin, Willie Jones, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and William Richardſon Davie, eſqrs. have been lately appointed deputies from the ſtate of North Carolina, to the convention to be held at Philadelphia, on the firſt day of May next.

BALTIMORE, February 6.

The legiſlature of the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, have granted leave to a number of gentlemen to eſtabliſh a mint, for the coinage of ſilver and copper, within that ſtate.

A letter from Paris, dated the 5th of October ult. publiſhed in a late London Newſpaper, mentions, that "the American ſtates have ſent orders to Mr. Jefferſon, their miniſter plenipotentiary to the court of Verſailles, to have a ſervice of gilt plate immediately made, and preſented in their names to comte de Vergennes, as an acknowledgment of the ſervices that miniſter rendered them during the late war."

A late Engliſh newſpaper mentions, that the benefits which have accrued to the ſtate of Algiers, by their depredations upon Chriſtian powers, has been valued at one million ſeven hundred thouſand crowns, from the beginning of January to the end of Auguſt, 1786.

Feb. 13. The general aſſembly of New Hampſhire have directed that an addreſs be preſented to Congreſs ſtating the impoſſibility of their ever ſupplying the federal treaſury, unleſs ſome method be deviſed for regulating the commerce of the United States. They have alſo paſſed an act "to veſt the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, with full powers to regulate trade, enter into treaties of commerce, &c.

Lately died, near Wilmington, North Carolina, ROBERT HOWE, eſq; late a major general in the ſervice of the United States.

A letter from a gentleman in Havana, to his friend in this city, dated the 16th of January, 1787, ſays, "Your friend, count Galvez, viceroy of Mexico, is no more! An expreſs arrived a few days ago with the fatal news of his death. Since that, two packets have been diſpatched, one for the court of Spain, and the other for France, with the important news.

"What turn this may give to the affairs of the Miſſiſippi is uncertain: but what is moſt to be lamented is the loſs of ſo good and great a man."

Pittſburgh, March 17.

Laſt week was apprehended near this town, a certain Jared Regan, on ſuppoſition of having murdered an Indian ſome time ago. On examination he denied the fact, but the teſtimony of three witneſſes, who ſupported the charge, made it neceſſary to put him in confinement.

The ſuperintendant of Indian affairs, knowing the conſequences an affair of this nature might have on the frontier inhabitants, had the chiefs of the nation to which the deceaſed belonged, who were in and near town, aſſembled, and informed them of what had happened, and that the priſoner (who then was ſhewn to them) was charged as being the perſon guilty. He urged the neceſſity of their immediate interference to prevent their young men from committing any violences on the innocent, as an act of that kind might prove very diſagreeable to them. They have promiſed to prevent their young people from committing any depredations, and appeared well ſatisfied with what had been done on our part.

Some months muſt elapſe before the priſoner can be brought to trial, when a jury of his country will determine whether he is guilty or not.

In a former paper we informed the public of the reſignation of the hon. Thomas Miffin, ſpeaker of the houſe of aſſembly, we have ſince had the pleaſure to hear that Mr. Miffin has recovered of the illneſs which prevented his continuing in the chair, and has reſumed his office, much to the ſatisfaction of all parties.

The general aſſembly of South-Carolina have lately authoriſed a ſerious enquiry to be made, whether or not, any, and which of the articles of the treaty of peace with Britain have been broken by the ſtates of America, in order to determine whether Britain has a right to retain a poſt in the weſtern territory.

His excellency Arthur St. Clair, eſq; is elected preſident of Congreſs of the United States, for the year enſuing.

Meſſrs. Scull & Boyd,

The incloſed is a report which I have drawn up; and hope it may be adopted. Pleaſe to inſert it.

H. H. B.

The Committee appointed to conſider the petition from the inhabitants of the weſtern parts of the ſtate, beg leave to report,

THAT by the treaty between France and England at the concluſion of the war of 1763, the Floridas were ceded to England with the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi river: That in the treaty between England and America, at the concluſion of the late war, the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi was ceded to the United States before or at the ſame time of the ceſſion of the Floridas to Spain.

That the United States, poſſeſſing the original right of Great-Britain to the navigation of this river by poſſeſſing the territories which ſhe did poſſeſs, and by the ceſſion of theſe territories, and of this right, is veſted with this right of navigation on the principles of ceſſion and treaty. That Spain, by poſſeſſing the Floridas, does not draw with them the excluſive right of navigating the Miſſiſippi on principles of natural reaſon; becauſe no nation by poſſeſſing even both ſhores of any part of a river can have the excluſive right of navigating the whole. That the waters of great rivers and of the ocean, like the elements of light and air, are not the ſubject of immediate occupancy and appropriation, but ought to be common to all. That uſages and cuſtoms of nations, which are founded in this natural reaſon, do not warrant the claim of an excluſive navigation.

The committee further report, That Spain ſince the concluſion of the late war has ſet up a claim to the excluſive navigation of the Miſſiſippi river, and actually ſeized the property of citizens of the United States, who have deſcended that river within her boundaries:

Reſolved, therefore, That this is an invaſion of the right of the United States, and that it is the duty of our repreſentatives in Congreſs, to inſtruct the miniſter for that court to expoſtulate with firmneſs on this matter, and demand reſtoration of the property, and a clear and expreſs diſapproval of any claim to this excluſive navigation.

The committee further report, that a treaty of commerce is well known to be on foot between Spain and theſe States; that a propoſition has been made by the charge des affaires of Spain to our miniſter for their court, to confirm certain commercial advantages which we now poſſeſs with that power, provided we will be ſilent on the ſubject of the navigation of the Miſſiſippi for the ſpace of twenty five years.

Reſolved, therefore, That this propoſition is a deriding inſult, to the injuries we have already ſuſtained from that power, with reſpect to the navigation of this river; that it becomes our miniſter to reject it with the utmoſt diſdain. Becauſe the Congreſs of the United States, under the Articles of Confederation, have no power to cede the territory of any ſtate for the benefit of the United States, and of conſequence have no right to cede the territorial advantages of any ſtate, or part of a ſtate, for the benefit of the whole; that had they the right, it would be inexpedient in this caſe to exerciſe it.

1ſt. Becauſe the advantages propoſed by Spain in lieu thereof, are no more than what we already poſſeſs, and, while her intereſt remains the ſame, always will poſſeſs.

2d. Becauſe it will alienate the affections of the weſtern country, and in time produce a diſmemberment to the empire.

3d. Becauſe the population of the weſtern country is increaſing, the navigation of the Miſſiſippi river will be exerciſed, and the United States, without an unjuſt war on ſome part of her citizens, will not be able to reſtrain them, and therefore will deceive Spain in engaging to do it.

Reſolved therefore, That a copy of theſe reſolutions be tranſmitted to the delegates of this ſtate in Congreſs, by the hands of this houſe, and that they ſ[illegible] their inſtructions on this ſubject.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of February inſtant, a ſervant Man, named JAMES ELLIOTT, about twenty-one years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, black hair, which he wears tied. He was born in Ireland, and ſays he was bred a ſailor; had on and took with him a grey coating great coat, a drab coloured broadcloth coat, that does not fit him, one pair Scotch ſtriped ſtockings, one pair ditto ruffled worſted, and a wool hat: moſt of the cloaths are ſtolen, except his breeches, which are of cordroy, very much worn. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any goal ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges paid by,

GEORGE FUNK.

Bedford, March 1, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, lying in Luzerne township, Fayette county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, a dark brown horſe, about 5 years old, a large ſtar in his forehead, the left hind foot white, mane and tail cut ſhort, ſhod all round, gears, and canters well. The owner is deſired to come and take him away.

JOHN CONWELL,
within one mile of Muddy creek ferry.

February 23, 1787.

ELIZA: Or the cause of proſtitution and its fatal effects.

O! you that lead a life free from all care,
Who guardians have, and kept from every ſnare
That innocence betrays, attend, I'll ſhow
A tale replete with the moſt poignant woe!
Bright Cynthia's beams had ſpread an ample light,
And gave new beauties to the approaching night;
Tir'd of the houſe, I wander'd uncontroul'd,
To view thoſe ſcenes the city doth unfold;
When near thoſe ſtreets, where ſcience bends her claim
And calls her temple by Columbia's name,
Methought I heard an unaffected groan,
Pierce from the cell to me before unknown.
With ſpeedy ſteps, I then approach'd the door,
And ſaw, ye Gods! a ſight not ſeen before;
Eliza! once the admir'd of all the ſwains,
Of Hudſon's city and of Hudſon's plains,
Had by ſome damn'd deſtroyer been betray'd,
And like a villain robb'd her of the maid:
Turn'd from her father's houſe, a wretch to fame,
Now loſt, tho' not untrac'd by ſlanderous ſame.
Her mother too, who nurs'd each tender year,
No pity ſhew, nor ſhed one ſorrowing tear;
Robb'd thus of eaſe, ſhe ſought this city's haunts
Where proſtitution amplifies its grants:
The Cyprean votries pleas'd with ſomething new,
From her ſweet form unhallowed raptures drew.
Eliza hard ned, now for gain ſhe ſought,
And each vile ruffian came and freely bought
Her charms, that loſt to virtue, ſoon were taught
With that diſeaſe unlicens'd love creates,
And dooms its patients to the worſt of fates:
Deſerted then by every temporal friend,
She ſought this cell her wretched life to end:
Which could no beds of down or covering boaſt,
To ſcreen its victim from the impending froſt.
No fit receptacle for guilt to find,
A healing balſam for its tortured mind,
Dull melancholy here had fix'd her ſeat,
And from her doors all chearing rays had beat.
I ſtood aghaſt, and view'd that drooping eye,
That once might with the diamonds luſtre vie.
Thoſe lips that once could with the ruby boaſt,
Gaſping for breath and yielding up the ghoſt:
In every limb, a ſecret pain I ſaw,
That fill'd my breaſt with philanthropic awe,
Great God, ſaid I, ſome mercy I implore---
Mercy then came! Eliza was no more.

ANECDOTE.

A Celebrated counſellor had been labouring for his client in a long winded ſpeech to the jury. The verdict being found againſt him, zounds! exclaimed he, here I have been ſpending my breath for an hour, vainly endeavouring to convince twelve blockheads of a point that is as clear as demonſtration, I believe my countrymen have been inoculated for dulneſs. That may be, ſaid the other counſellor who had gained the cauſe, but you, unlike your country men, have it in the natural way.

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James O'Hara.

January 24, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhing to finiſh the buſineſs of JAMES O'HARA & Co. requeſts that all perſons indebted to that firm, will make the neceſſary payments before the firſt day of May next, as his ſituation obliges him to put every open account belonging to the company, on that day, into the hands of their attorney. He hopes that his friends and cuſtomers will acknowledge the diſtant period fixed upon for payment, ſufficiently generous, and that they will leave him no cauſe to exclaim or put them to any further trouble. Country produce of all kinds will be received at market prices: all thoſe who have any demands, are informed that the neceſſary arrangement is made for making immediate payment of all the charges that may be brought againſt them.

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Pittſburgh, January 24, 1787.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the garriſon at the Rapids of the Ohio, John Chambers, ſoldier in the firſt United States regiment; he is about five feet ten inches high, dark brown hair and dark complexion, was born in Weſt New Jerſey; had on a ſhort blue coat with red cuffs and cape, white woolen overalls and jacket. Any perſon by delivering him at one of the military poſts on this river, will receive the above reward and all expences, from the officer commanding the poſt to which he is brought.

W. FINNEY, Capt. firſt U. S. Reg.
Commanding the garriſon at the Rapids of Ohio.
December 27, 1786.

WE the ſubſcribers, once more, humbly beg leave to inform the public in general and individuals in particular in this or any of the united ſtates, that whereas a certain John Logan (on the ſtrength of a peculiar promiſe and alſo came under a firm obligation to fulfil ſaid promiſe) did obtain four ſeparate bonds, all of which are dated on or about the fourteenth of May, in the year 1785. The two firſt read payable on or before that date in the month of March, 1787, the other two the ſame date in 1789. And whereas, the ſaid Logan hath not complied with his contract, to the manifeſt loſs and damage of us, We do hereby forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on any of ſaid bonds, or they ſhall not be deemed innocent purchaſers, and may abide the conſequences of the law; as we do jointly and abſolutely refuſe the payment of any part or parcel thereof, until further inſtructions.

JOHN SHEARER.
DAVID CALHOON.

January 1, 1787.

AS the ſubſcriber has ſome reaſon to believe that two SMALL TRUNKS, directed for him have ſome time ago been left, by a packer from Hagar's town, either ſomewhere upon the Monongahela, or upon the road from Redſtone to the mountains-- Any perſon bringing the ſame to the ſubſcriber, at colonel Matthew Ritchie's on Chartier's creek, two miles from col. Cannon's mill, beſides the charges of carriage, will receive a generous reward.

DAVID BRUCE.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th of October laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant Man, named JOHN BUCHANAN, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black complexion, of a very effeminate appearance, ſhort black hair, ſpeaks with the brogue, is very pregnant with little artifice, and a notorious liar; had on a blue broadcloth coat, with yellow buttons, moleſkin jacket, black breeches, and a large cocked caſtor hat; took with him two horſes, one black, 15 and an half hands high, with a ſmall ſtar, his left hind foot white, marked on the right buttock U S, almoſt worn out; the other a bay; he carried a caſe of holſter piſtols and a fuſil; endeavoured to change the horſes in the Alleghany Mountain, on his way down the old Virginia road; he had then in company with him a young woman, whom he paſſed for his wife; he was bought of Jeremiah Warder, Parker & Co. in Philadelphia, on the 27th of May, 1784; ſays he was born in Cork, and is a glove-maker. As he had acceſs to a large ſtore in Pittſburgh, it appears that he has carried off a conſiderable ſum of mony and other valuable property; it is therefore expected that he may eſcape to Ireland, ſhould this be the caſe, the above reward ſhall be paid to any perſon that will have him apprehended, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and a reward of Forty Dollars ſhall be paid to any perſon that will have him taken up and ſecured in any workhouſe or priſon in the United States, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or that will deliver him to General Febiger, in Philadelphia; Walter Roe, in Baltimore; Michael M'Kewan, in Martinſburgh, Virginia, or the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, and all reaſonable charges.

Jan. 10, 1787. JAMES O'HARA.

THE Partnerſhip of John & Daniel Craig being this day diſſolved, I hereby inform all perſons not to credit ſaid Daniel on my account, as I am reſolved to pay no contracts of ſaid Daniel's after this date. JOHN CRAIG.

Pittſburg, February 24, 1787.

N. B. The hatter's buſineſs will ſtill be carried on with more ſpeed and regularity than ever, as there will be more attention paid to it.

AN OFFICE
For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by
MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office in Market-ſtreet, betweeen Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.
Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, Flour, Whiſky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Aſhes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittſburgh, July 28.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on thoſe indebted to the late houſe of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and ſettle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

Juſt opened and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormſby's.

A LARGE and general aſſortment of DRY and WET GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, peltry or ginſeng

JOHN GIBSON.

Wanted Immediately

ONE or two good careful Waggoners: ſundry men who underſtand quarrying ſtone where blowing is neceſſary: ſundry good axe-men, and other good labourers who can have employment from one to nine months and generous wages. Application will be made to one or both of the ſubſcribers at this place.

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

Wingfield-houſe, Chartier's creek, Feb. 27, 1787.

WHEREAS Mr. Iſaac Craig of this place, pretended to have a title to a lot No. 256, on the corner of Short ſtreet, and now in my poſſeſſion; and as the ſaid Iſaac Craig may perhaps ſell to ſome perſon ignorant of my claim, I hereby inform the public that I conceive myſelf to have the beſt title to the ſaid lot, and that I ſhall hold it until I am put out by courſe of law.

DAVID DUNCAN.

Pittſburgh, March 8, 1787.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber on the 10th of October, a black horſe, about 14 hands high, ſeven years old, has a ſpeck on the off eye, the brands unknown. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM GILLESPIE.

March 9.

NOTICE is hereby given to the aſſeſſors of the county of Weſtmoreland, for the years 1785 and 1786, to attend at Greenſburgh on the 16th day of April next, being the time appointed by law for the appeals on unoccupied lands in ſaid county.

JAMES LAWSON, }
WILLIAM JACK, } Com'rs.

Greenſburgh, March 7, 1787.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry where* Subſcriptions (at 6s per ann.) Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.* ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a ſquare are inſerted in proportion.

ELIZA: Or the cauſe of proſtitution and its fatal effects.

O H you that lead a life free from all care,
Who guardians have, and kept from every ſnare
That innocence betrays, attend, I'll ſhow
A tale replete with the moſt poignant woe!
Bright Cynthia's beams had ſpread an ample light,
And gave new beauties to the approaching night;
Tir'd of the houſe, I wander'd uncontroul'd,
To view thoſe ſcenes the city doth unfold;
When near thoſe ſtreets, where ſcience bends her claim
And calls her temple by Columbia's name,
Methought I heard an unaffected groan,
Pierce from the cell to me before unknown.
With ſpeedy ſteps, I then approach'd the door,
And ſaw, ye Gods! a ſight not ſeen before;
Eliza! once the admir'd of all the ſwains,
Of Hudſon's city and of Hudſon's plains,
Had by ſome damn'd deſtroyer been betray'd,
And like a villain robb'd her of the maid:
Turn'd from her father's houſe, a wretch to fame,
Now loſt, tho' not untrac'd by ſlanderous fame.
Her mother too, who nurs'd each tender year,
No pity ſhew, nor ſhed one ſorrowing tear;
Robb'd thus of eaſe, ſhe ſought this city's haunts
Where proſtitution amplifies its grants:
The Cyprean votries pleas'd with ſomething new,
From her ſweet form unhallowed raptures drew.
Eliza hardned, now for gain ſhe ſought,
And each vile ruffian came and freely bought
Her charms, that loſt to virtue, ſoon were taught
With that diſeaſe unlicens'd love creates,
With that diſeaſe unlicens'd love creates,
And dooms its patients to the worſt of fates:
Deſerted then by every temporal friend,
She ſought this cell her wretched life to end:
Which could no beds of down or covering boaſt,
To ſcreen its victim from the impending froſt.
No fit receptacle for guilt to find,
A healing balſam for its tortured mind,
Dull melancholy here had fix'd her ſeat,
And from her doors all chearing rays had beat.
I ſtood aghaſt, and view'd that drooping eye,
That once might with the diamonds luſtre vie.
Thoſe lips that once could with the ruby boaſt,
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Wingfield-houſe, Chartier's creek, Feb. 27, 1787.

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